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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/564,011	08/21/2006	Jochen Sieber	WI.2244 PCT-US	5435
7590 Douglas R. Hanscom Jones Tullar Cooper P O Box 2266 Eads Station Arlington, VA 22202			EXAMINER CULLER, JILL E	
			ART UNIT 2854	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/564,011

Applicant(s)

SIEBER ET AL.

Examiner

Jill E. Culler

Art Unit

2854

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 April 2010.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 47-55 and 57-60 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 47-55 and 57-60 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 10 January 2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/06)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

Claims 49 and 57 are objected to because of the following informalities: The subject matter of the claims is not significantly different. Applicant should consider cancelling or amending one of the claims. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 47-49, 51, 57 and 60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 4,481,882 to Rudolph in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,646,638 to Theilacker.

With respect to claim 47, Rudolph teaches a roller, 7, for use in at least one of an inking and dampening system of an offset rotary printing press, comprising: a roller train defining a fluid stream in said one of said inking system and said dampening system, said fluid stream extending from a supply roller, 5, to a forme cylinder, 2, of said offset rotary printing press, said roller being in said fluid stream of said roller train, a roller body of said roller having first and second roller body ends, means, 19, 19', supporting said first and second ends of said roller body for rotation of said roller body about an axis of rotation of said roller body, a roller rotary drive mechanism and means

supporting each of said roller body first and second ends, for movement of said roller body in a direction which is perpendicular to said axis of rotation of said roller body. See column 3, lines 14-62 and Fig. 1.

Rudolph does not teach the roller rotary drive mechanism including a rotary drive motor being located at one of said first and second ends of said roller body to rotate said roller body about said axis of rotation of said roller body, a roller traversing drive mechanism located at the other of said first and second ends of said roller body for traversing said roller body along said axis of rotation of said roller body, or the means supporting said roller body also supporting said roller traversing drive mechanism and said roller rotary drive mechanism for movement of each element in the direction perpendicular to said axis of said roller body.

Theilacker teaches a roller, 60, for use in at least one of an inking system and a dampening system of an offset rotary printing press, a roller body of said roller having first and second roller body ends, means supporting said first and second ends of said roller body for rotation of said roller body about an axis of rotation of said roller body, a roller rotary drive mechanism, 72, located at one of said first and second ends of said roller body to rotate said roller body about said axis of rotation of said roller body, a roller traversing drive mechanism, 80, located at the other of said first and second ends of said roller body for traversing said roller body along said axis of rotation of said roller body. See column 6, lines 21-63 and Fig. 3.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the apparatus of Rudolph to include the roller rotary drive

mechanism located at one end of the roller body and a roller traversing drive mechanism located at the other end of the roller body, as taught by Theilacker, and to support these drive mechanisms for movement with the roller body in the direction perpendicular to the axis of the roller body so that the drive mechanisms can continue to operate in any location of the roller.

With respect to claim 48, Rudolph teaches spaced pivotable levers forming said means for supporting each of said first and second roller body ends, said drive motor being positioned on one of said pivotable levers. See column 3, lines 14-62 and Fig. 1.

With respect to claim 49, Theilacker teaches a traversing gear arranged at a first end of said roller and wherein said drive motor is supported at a second end of said roller. See column 6, lines 21-63 and Fig. 3.

With respect to claim 51, Rudolph teaches the printing roller support including pivotable eccentric bushings forming means for supporting each of first and second ends of a roller body. See column 3, lines 14-62 and Fig. 1.

With respect to claim 57, Theilacker teaches said roller traversing drive mechanism includes a traversing gear adapted to convert rotary movement of said roller into said traversing movement of said roller. See column 6, lines 21-63 and Fig. 3.

With respect to claim 60, Theilacker teaches that said traversing gear is a cam gear, including a rotating gear member and a fixed stop member. See column 6, lines 21-63 and Fig. 3.

Claims 50 and 52-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rudolph in view of Theilacker as applied to claims 47-49, 51, 57 and 60 above, and further in view of U.S. PGPUB 2004/0139870 to Masuch.

With respect to claim 50, Rudolph and Theilacker teach all that is claimed, as in the above rejection of claims 47-49, 51, 57 and 60, except that said roller rotary drive mechanism is fixed in place in an axial direction of said roller and includes a coaxial drive shaft and a coupling, said coupling allowing said traversing movement of said roller body with respect to said drive shaft.

Masuch et al. teaches a rotary drive mechanism, 3, fixed in place in an axial direction of a roller, 1, and a coaxial drive shaft and a coupling, 18, said coupling allowing said traversing movement of said roller body with respect to said drive shaft. See page 3, paragraphs 41-42 and Fig. 2.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the apparatus of Rudolph to include a coupling on said axial drive shaft to allow the drive mechanism to remain fixed axially while the roller is permitted to move axially.

With respect to claim 52, Rudolph teaches a roller for use in at least one of an inking and dampening system of an offset rotary printing press, comprising: a roller train defining a fluid stream in said one of said inking system and said dampening system, said fluid stream extending from a supply roller to a forme cylinder of said offset rotary printing press, said roller being in said fluid stream of said roller train, a roller body of said roller having first and second roller body ends, means supporting said first and

second ends of said roller body for rotation of said roller body about an axis of rotation of said roller body, a roller rotary drive mechanism and means supporting each of said roller body first and second ends, for movement of said roller body in a direction which is perpendicular to said axis of rotation of said roller body. See column 3, lines 14-62 and Fig. 1.

Rudolph does not teach the roller rotary drive mechanism including a rotary drive motor being located at one of said first and second ends of said roller body to rotate said roller body about said axis of rotation of said roller body, a roller traversing drive mechanism located at the other of said first and second ends of said roller body for traversing said roller body along said axis of rotation of said roller body, or the means supporting said roller body also supporting said roller traversing drive mechanism and said roller rotary drive mechanism for movement of each element in the direction perpendicular to said axis of said roller body, or a coaxial drive shaft and coupling in said roller rotary drive mechanism, said drive shaft being fixed in place in said direction of said axis of rotation of said roller body, said coupling being adapted to transmit a torque from said roller rotary drive mechanism to said roller body and to permit said axial traversing movement between said drive shaft and said roller body.

Theilacker teaches a roller for use in at least one of an inking system and a dampening system of an offset rotary printing press, a roller body of said roller having first and second roller body ends, means supporting said first and second ends of said roller body for rotation of said roller body about an axis of rotation of said roller body, a roller rotary drive mechanism located at one of said first and second ends of said roller

body to rotate said roller body about said axis of rotation of said roller body, a roller traversing drive mechanism located at the other of said first and second ends of said roller body for traversing said roller body along said axis of rotation of said roller body. See column 6, lines 21-63 and Fig. 3.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the apparatus of Rudolph to include the roller rotary drive mechanism located at one end of the roller body and a roller traversing drive mechanism located at the other end of the roller body, as taught by Theilacker, and to support these drive mechanisms for movement with the roller body in the direction perpendicular to the axis of the roller body so that the drive mechanisms can continue to operate in any location of the roller.

Masuch teaches a coaxial drive shaft and coupling in said roller rotary drive mechanism, said drive shaft being fixed in place in said direction of said axis of rotation of said roller body, said coupling being adapted to transmit a torque from said roller rotary drive mechanism to said roller body and to permit said axial traversing movement between said drive shaft and said roller body.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the apparatus of Rudolph to include a coupling on said axial drive shaft to allow the drive mechanism to remain fixed axially while the roller is permitted to move axially.

With respect to claim 53, Theilacker teaches said roller rotary drive mechanism includes an independent drive motor.

With respect to claim 54, Rudolph and Theilacker teach all that is claimed, as in the above rejection of claims 47-49, 57, 59 and 60, except that said rotating drive mechanism includes a bevel gear.

Masuch teaches a rotating drive mechanism connected using a bevel gear. See page 2, paragraph 34.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the apparatus of Rudolph to include a bevel gear, as taught by Masuch, in order to translate the movement between the drive and the shaft in an effective way.

Claim 58 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rudolph in view of Theilacker as applied to claims 47-49, 51, 57 and 60 above, and further in view of U.S. PGPUB 2004/0107849 to Christel et al.

With respect to claim 58, Rudolph and Theilacker teach all that is claimed, as in the above rejection of claims 47-49, 51, 57 and 60, except that said traversing gear is an open, not individually lubricated gear, further including at least one drive wheel of a printing group cylinder of said printing press, said traversing gear and said at least one drive wheel being located in a lubricant chamber.

Christel et al. teaches a lubricant chamber, designed to be encapsulated and to hold various drive gears for the press. See page 7, paragraph 103, page 9, paragraph 122 and Fig. 11.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the apparatus of Rudolph to have a lubricant chamber serving more than one gear, as taught by Christel et al. in order to easily maintain lubrication of the gears.

Claim 55 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rudolph in view of Theilacker and Masuch as applied to claims 50 and 52-54 above, and further in view of Christel et al.

With respect to claim 55, Rudolph, Theilacker and Masuch teach all that is claimed, as in the above rejection of claims 50 and 52-54 except that said coupling is an angle-compensating coupling.

Christel et al. teaches an angle-compensating coupling. See page 6, paragraph 90.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the apparatus of Rudolph to include an angle-compensating coupling, as taught by Christel et al. in order to be able to drive the roller more evenly.

Claim 59 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rudolph in view of Theilacker as applied to claims 47-49, 51, 57 and 60 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,546,865 to Fischer et al.

With respect to claim 59, Rudolph and Theilacker teach all that is claimed, as in the above rejection of claims 47-49, 51, 57 and 60. Rudolph also teaches that said traversing gear is a cam gear.

Rudolph and Theilacker do not teach a reduction gear between said roller and said cam gear.

Fischer et al. teaches a drive system comprising a roller, a traversing cam gear and a reduction gear between said roller and said cam gear. See column 4, lines 3-43 and Fig. 2.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the apparatus of Rudolph to include a reduction gear, as taught by Fischer et al. in order to have more control over the relationship between the movement of the cam gear and the roller.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed April 28, 2010 have been considered but are generally moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jill E. Culler whose telephone number is (571)272-2159. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 10:00-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Judy Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-2258. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

jec

/Jill E. Culler/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2854